Bumorous Department

Very Poor Writing .- A killed regi-Scotland, halted for a Sunday of rest at a remote village in the Highlands and some of the braw hiddles wer billeted on the inhabitants.

One old lady had to find a lodging for two of the soldiers. Sandy and Tom, and she was delighted to know they were going to the kirk in the go, and her pleasure increased when one of her guests, who happened to te an accomplished writer of short hand, promised to tell her everything that the minister said in his sermonalthough she had her doubts as to hot

he would be able to remember it all. The two "killies" came back from church, and Sandy read the sermon from his notebook, to the admiration and astonishment of his landlady, who had never heard of shorthand, and could not understand how anyone could write as fast as the ministe

When Sandy had finished and th good lady had expressed her thank for the privilege of hearing the sermot she asked him to let her look at the seemed much disappointed, however because she could make nothing of it At last, after a close inspection of the mystic signs, she said to the blush

ing warrior: "You're a grand holdie and a verra gude reader, but I must tell ye, and it I was your ain mither I would have to admit it, ye're the very wurrus writer I ever came across."-London

Indisputably a Phenomenon.-"What is a phenomenon?" asked one workman of another. This enlightening definition is quoted in Young's Maga-

"It is like this: Suppose you were to go out into the country and see field of thistles growing."

"Well, that wouldn't be a phenome "No; that's quite clear," agreed the

other man. "But suppose you were to see a lar singing away up in the sky."

"Yes." "Well, that wouldn't be a phenor

enon. that also seems clear." "But imagine there is a bull in the

field." "Yes. "Even that wouldn't be a phenome

non.

"But, now, Bill, look here, Suppos you saw that bull sitting on them thistles and whistling like a lark-well that would be a phenomenon."

The Only Polite Thing To Do.-In the scarcity of food from which the whole world is suffering, we have heard whale meat suggested as a palatable addition to the bill of fare When that suggestion is acted upon the answer of the school child, who as an English periodical says, was one of a class that showed extraordinar ignorance on the subject of whales may seem less amusing

"Come! come!" said the teacher patiently, when no one of the class was able to tell her anything about whales "What do we do with the whale Money

There was a silence, and then small hand was raised.

"Please, teacher," a timid voice ven tured, "we leave them on the side of our plates."-Current Events.

1 Harry Pain, the British humorist, at a gathering of artists was asked to make a speech on art.

"Gentlemen," he said, "in a company like the present, I feel it is inon the subject of painting. The only painting I ever did was when I enameled the bathroom. My friends said to me: 'My good fellow, it's no use of your to your work.' Well, I did."-Life.

It Was Too Much .- "I survived the shock all right," said Jones, "when I discovered that the marble was faked. and the mahogany imitation, the but-Philadelphia but this is too much." "What is too much.""

"Why, Sis has just told me that pies of hers out of squashes."-Judge.

4 "They say Rogers is crazy on the subject of golf and his wife is equally crazy over auction sales."

"Yes, and the funny part of it i they both talk in their sleep. The other night a lodger in the next flat heard Boggs snort 'Fore!' and immediately Mrs. Borgs yelled 'four and a quarter."-Punch.

"Doppel married one of the Dod dersly girls. They are twins, you know, and the neighbors used to say they couldn't tell them apart." "It's easy enough to tell them apart now.

"How so." "The one Doppel married always

wears such a disgusted look."-Puck. ## "Every man in your office is in love with the stenographer." "What of it?" "I wouldn't have that sort of thing

going on." "Why should I object? Not a man has lost a day this year. Not even baseball attracts them."-Puck.

xe "Since you worked your example so nicely," said the pretty teacher, " shall give you a kiss."

"Teacher, I didn't know there was to be a reward," responded the hon- propagandist scatters abroad is the est urchin. "It's only fair to tell you that my big brother did them sums."

46 "What's wrong with Glithers?" "He has a mistaken conception of his duty as a citizen."

Los Angeles Times.

"Yes?" "He won't put his shoulder to the wheel. He wants other people to do that, while he stands on one side and an officer, his life is of one day's depth. We are scrupulous to a degree jots down the number of revolutions it makes."-Washington Post.

1# "I understand Jobbles gives his wife every cent he earns."

"Poor woman!" "Why do you say that?"

"The money Jobbles actually earns wouldn't keep the average woman supplied with talcum powder."-Life.

Told Him What to Do .- "My cocoa's cold," sternly announced the gruff old the trenches. The great chance is that tion wanted sweaters. They offered to gentleman to the waitress. "Well, put your hat on then,"

suggested sweetly.-Life.

GREAT IS RED CROSS

Private Peat Tells About It As He Knows.

com the Red Cross Magazine Private Peat a young Canadian, went overseas with the first Canadian contin-gent. He fought all through the long bit-ter fray when the British struggled des-perately to stem the tide of militarism until men and munitions could be obtain-ed. He was in the thick of that terrible fight at Yores where Canadians made his tory and saved civilization. Finally an explosive bullet laid him low and he lay on the battlefield for fifty-two hours, at on the battleheld for nity-two nours, at death's door; yet with a sublime trust in God he never lost faith that he would be rescued. This faith in a Divine Providence which underlies the rough exterior of the soldier is most splendidly emphasized in the following article, and in his book, "Private Peat—His Own Story," perhaps the most absorbing of soldier tales that the war has produced so far.

—The Editors. Write me an article on the softer as-

me the other day.

It is not possible. There are truly softer aspects of war. All of war underneath the roughness of war here is, at least in the Allied soldier, stratum of sentiment, of refinement, f goodness, of truth and of the finer, better, truer religion which is the outome of this War of Wars.

It is not a normal life this one of fighting. Every instinct of the allied soldier is for peace, quiet, and undisturbed career in chosen trade or profession, or it may be in hobby or research. The average man reaches France comparatively little roughened for his experience in the camps. In the camps he has still something of the home influence. He sees his women folk on occasions. He is assodating at times with men yet in civilon life. He has not had to defend himself from a living foe. He has not is yet had to kill.

The average man gets to France, In the camps there conditions are very much as they were at home. The work is harder, the discipline yet more igid. There is nothing of feminine attuence. There is no association with persons who recall days of civilian life. It is a world of men, at men's

work, peopled with men. The little niceties of life vanish. He orgets that once he could not take a neal without a serviette and a fingerbowl. All that remains to him, and necesses as time goes on, is his instinct to share all that he has with the other fellow. Always there comes the greater spirit of comradship and good-fellowship between man and

It is a matter of wonder-worl xonder-that the Allied soldier who has seen red murder done by the Hun, who has seen the mutilated bodies of men of women, and of children, yet arccours as tenderly the wounded enemy as he does his comrade in the ranks. It is not of uncommon occurrence for an Allied soldier to risk his own life to bring in the Felpless. though still-breathing form of a faltive is found that the roughness of the living. fighting man is only a surface disfigurement. It is not deep; it is not permanent. In his heart, deep down n the soul of him, the soldier of tolav. the modern crusader, the manthe ordinary man of everyday affairs -who is fighting for an ideal, a prin-

ciple and a right, is, as the little Cockney soldier would say a bit of "orl-What higher praise can man have: Our Anglo-Saxon language is curio ly devoid of eulogistic terms. We have not words in which to express our admiration of our fellow-man. We leave it to feelings, and thoughts and cumbent upon me to say something inarticulate actions. We are an inarticulate race. But how we feel! How we honor the man who is "orl-right"! Soldiers do not pray in the trenches on their knees. I have only known the importance, the vital importance going in for painting unless you stick one soldier who prayed. He did so of their work, there would be three every time the shells came across from the enemy lines. When the guns ceased to play, or when we were back in billets, his language and his bearing were no better, nor were they per- by commencing to work for the Red five years ago, and the whole west to Nancy, in northeastern France, the haps as good as those of the rest of Cross within the next hour.

ter colored, the oriental rugs made in us. We have no use for "death-bed" Hackensack and the Panama hats in repentance on the battlefield. We do who get into the trenches for the first not know at what moment our eternal time, know that some time, somehow, trumpet may sound. We are always ready in our souls for the great "last mother made those great pumpkin post," the "taps" as the United States about the matter. We see a man who army has it.

IN the trenches the boys compare the merits of their mothers. It is a wonder-ful thing, that spirit of mother-love which surrounds us, blesses us and leads us to higher things. We gather together in the trench and we talk of mother-mother the trench and we talk of mother—mother mother—mother. The lad whose mother cried and fainted when he left, quietly drops out. He never shows his letters from home because it is possible show writes him lamants and moanings. But those of us who have a home courage of which we talk—how we boast! Mother is a mighty factor in the winning of this

Yet, the huts of the Y. M. C. A. are rowded at every service. There will be the service for the Roman Catholic at one hour, and for the various Protestant denominations at another. The ways 100 per cent efficient. That efhaplain is a man, for we, in all probability, will have seen him show his not be kept up without continuous mettle as a fighting man when emergency is called, at any rate we will know him as a brave man, without cant and without prejudice, no matter what his cloth. We listen to him. we respect him and we learn from him, but I don't say that we will not

swear immediately the service is over To us, the soldiers who have been there," to those of us who have suffered and who know, one of the basest of base calumnies which the German slurs against the Red Cross.

On the battlefield we do not active 'ross. To us it is but a branch of the from lip to lip and gather force as it army—the army medical corps, the R. went. I can give an actual source of A. M. C. But we know full well that such a story. the Red Cross is working through them, that the one insignia is the honor bar of all

"Your son is gone for ever-if he is length from the time he reaches the in discharging all debts in the How many times have parents anx-

jously asked me if that were true. "You are bound to lose your boy." The mother will come to me with tears in her eyes and repeat that statement. -lose him most assuredly, but your son will come back to you a man, sent me three khaki sweaters. Here Luck may have it that he "gets his" was the obvious solution of the difficulwithin an hour or so of going into ty. A couple of fellows in my own seche will be there for days and may- buy them from me. They were my be months, and the greater chance is sweaters, not the sweaters of the Red

wounded. Of the fatal casualties in the Canadian troops for three years of fighting, and three years of fighting such as cannot be repeated, those have been only 5 per cent of the total. Only per cent in three years of all those

men have been killed. ent of the men have died of wounds Learn those facts by heart. They are ndisputable-Ottawa, London,

Today, the casualties of necessity and partially equipped troops into the forty years of strenuous and scientific preparation. Today we are prepared. pects of War," said an editor to back with one hand, and getting ready may be derogatory to the Red Cross and fertile. We have succeeded. We have the foe where we wanted him killing, and maining, hurting and We have still a long, tedious, difficult nutilating. All of war is rough. Yet job ahead of us to complete the vic tory, but with trained men, finished equipment, and plentiful munitions allied to our stout hearts and our indomitable courage, we must win.

> There must be victory before there peace. Your boy is not bound to die, no vet is he bound to be physically in offering all gladly for the ultimate tri umph which civilization must have. Why do the wounded not die?

We do not die because we have su ufinite faith and hope and trust. We do not die because we are firmly convinced of the infallibility of the Red Cross.

I lay on the battlefield after I wa vounded for fifty-two hours, without iressing, without water, and withou food. Nothing was with me, but God and hope. I knew that if "they" found me,

not die. It is seldom that a man has to lie out after being wounded. The main cause of such a happening is the man's own fault. I crawled away and hid looks below the scarred and blackened for I feared capture by the Germans tissue that covers a heart which is who had taken all that were left alive true. of my comrades. We knew that they killed our wounded at times, and we had seen the bodies of our crucifle sergeants. I was not unconscious and instinct led me to hide. That was why the stretcher-bearers did not come across me between Friday and Mon-

day; besides the Hun does not respect

man with it on his arm is as liable to

receive a bullet whilst he is discharg

is is the fighting man in the ranks. I am not the only wonder case of living after a severe wound. I know a young fellow from my own home town of Edmonton, who was shot in len foeman. This is where proof posi- able to go about-lame it is true, but production of food can save the rest

> In my case one side was totally paralyzed as a result of the explosive bullet which hit me. For long I suf fered torture with the weight of my to use tens of thousands of knapsack pressing into the gaping hole below my right lung through which the bullet had exploded. At last 1 chewed through the strap of it, and at hand, feeble though its movements were, to loosen the string of the emergency dressing with which every soldier's tunic is equipped in a conbleeding gash. What if the supply of fore reaching me? If all the Red Cross workers who handle surgical dressings could realize even to half the extent, women to each job where there is

only one now. You may save the life of your ow son, husband, brother, or sweetheart,

"I could not die." We youngster some place, we are going to ge "plugged." We are rather curious is wearing one or two or maybe four or five of the gold honor bars on his tunic cuff. We know the insignia of honorable wounds. We ask him questions. If he is a French poilu, or an English Tommy, or a Canadian Canuck, or an Anzac or yet a Boer from South Africa, he will tell you of the impossibility of dying once "they get hold of you." He will tell you of the treatment in hospital-"Excellent." He will tell you of the doctors -"Magnificent." He will tell you of the nurses-"Angels of Mercy."

Then one's own faith grows and one tells the story. In a while one is a veteran too, with gold stripes and experience which lends color to the undoubted facts. The Red Cross is alficiency is indispensable, but it canand increasing support. Increasing, because of the increasing offensive which we Allies must take, increasing because of the increasing numbers of our troops in the field, increasing because of the larger number of Hun prisoners we are taking each day.

"The Red Cross sells the goods to the men." Here is another hoary tale of the German propagandist. This tale has a friend in too many women I have had it repeated to me unde many disguises. I have heard it from the lips of the undeniably lazy women who did not care to make time for her y think of the organization as the Red country's work. I have heard it pass

I was having a hand in a poker game. It was near the end of the month and my five dollars pay was on its last legs. I got in beyond my as potatoes and cabbage and onlons trenches. Who knows that the next 'Wee Willie" won't get one of us, and think of the dishonor of "going West" with a poker debt around our neck! I was, speaking in the vernacular, in the soup. I got a parcel from home Yes: mother, you will lose your boy Against the advice I had given the

the source of the story. Bill got one of the sweaters

were exceptionally well knitted and comfortable. He wrote hom to his mother "I bought a sweater from Peat for so much." His mother told Mrs. Of the four and a half million odd Jones that her son Bill had bought of casualties which have occurred in one of the sweaters which she had three years of fighting, only 2 1-2 per knitted. That was at the next meeting of the Red Cross unit. On the way home Mrs. Jones told Mrs. Garrity or that Bill Perkins had bought a Washington will supply you with the sweater in the trenches. Mrs. Garrity ame figures. When the insidious told Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Martin told story of the German snake reaches Mrs. Mountjoy that the Red Cross sold you, fling these facts in the teeth of a sweater to Bill Perkins. "His mother told Mrs. Jones, who told Mrs. who told Mrs. - and so forth. nust be less. Three years ago, two Eventually the story reaches the ears ears ago, one and a half years ago, of the pro-German. There is nothing we were forced to throw half-trained more to be done. The thing is repeated and repeated again. Somebody refield against a foe which had had fuses to continue Red Cross work because of the unproved statement. Believe no statement until you have

Our three years of holding the foe full proof of its conclusiveness, which with the other hand, have been full or to the Red Cross nurses or workers That is my considered advice to all persons who may hear stories such as these repeated. Further, you are quite safe in denying anything derogatory to the Red Cross before you get the proof, because the Red Cross service s above reproach. The moral welfare of the soldier

the physical welfare of the man in the trench as regards his creature comforts, the welfare of the tortured body of the wounded lies in the hands of expacitated for all his days, but he is the folk at home. It is through the homefolk that the enemy seeks to injure the fighting man in his own insidious, poisonous, disgusting way. It is by frightening the mothers, it is by hurting the pride of the fathers, it is by indirectly insulting soldiers and nurses that the Hun seeks to gain a ubtle victory.

We soldiers are not saints. We do not set up to be models of humanity. We are men. We are men with men's faults and weaknesses and frailties. Folks, remember when you think of these things, that we are your men, would be safe. I knew that I could that we are your fighting men; that we are offering ourselves for your sakes. Folks, have mercy as God himself has mercy. Look below the roughened surface as God in Heaven

> MUST FEED THEM ALL Tremendous Responsibility Falls Upon

> The South. Manufacturer's Record. Upon the south rests the burden of saving this country and our allies from

the sign of the Red Cross, and the starvation. The task is one which will call forth the utmost energy of the people of ing his dangerous duty to the wounded this section. The warnings which have been given to the south to feed itself show how little comprehension the officials who have issued these statements have of the task before this country and how little they understand more than five places, whose leg was that instead of the south being a burshattered, and who lay out for five den upon the rest of the country for days and five nights, and to-day he is a supply of food, the south alone by its of the country and our allies.

Other sections are a burden upor the south in this particular. Other sections are using and must transport foodstairs from the to the north and to the west.

Without the foodstuffs furnished by the south this year there would be length too, I was able with my left starvation in the north and west and We have repeatedly warned the

overnment that the statements put forth in regard to the great corn crop cealed pocket. I was able to plug of last year were absolutely misleadroughly and only temporarily the ing and fictitious. We tried to convince Mr. Hoover and President Wilemergency dressings had given out being dangerously misled by reported a magical little yellow book which support the statement.

The Corn Situation.

corn suitable for feeding. A very large proportion of the western corn crop was damaged by early frosts and could be utilized only if tion made a tremendous shortage in but Lorraine is an enchanting land, the supply of seed corn. It will be a with harmonious hills and noble difficult, if not an impossible task trees and fern-bordered streams rushunder these conditions for the west to produce as large a corn crop as lages which escaped the German onit did last year, though the country slaught perch on the hillsides like

bushels more. The south alone can save the situation. The west cannot. Not only can the south increase its corn acreage to a great extent if given the cooperation of the government and of the bankers, but it can get this corn into market a month or two earlier than western corn will be available, and this month or two may mean a difference between success or failure in the war, between the feeding or the starvation of our country and the allies at a most critical period next fall. It is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of the situation.

What North And West Should Do. It is incumbent upon the govern ment to urge upon the north and west that they should no longer be as dependent as at present upon food supplies from other sections. There are many abandoned farms in New England which should be put into cultivation. There are many in New York state which could be made to produce large supplies of food, though at the present time New York uses transportation sufficient to haul into that state more than 40,000,000 bushels of wheat or its equivalent in flour to feed its people. California, Illinois and Indiana and other western states should be urged by the national government to cease to be a burden upon other states in the matter of foodstuffs.

The south is saving the situation It is annually shipping more than \$200,000,000 worth of vegetables, such absolutely essential into the north and sugar raised in the United States.

The South's Task. These things are largely shipped to priest sat on a bench in the shadow other sections, when, according to the telling his beads. that he will not be killed, but get Cross. I got the requisite number of doctrines proclaimed from Washing-

cents to pay my just debts. That is to n,it is an imposition upon the naoutskirts of the city, where the retion for any section to buy foodstuffs fugees from the Hun-destroyed vilfrom other sections; but ignoring en- lages are housed. I found as many tirely the lack of wisdom displayed in as ten in one room-grandmother much of the matter sent out from Washington about the production of foodstuffs by the south for its own needs, it must be borne in mind that but with the shortage of coal throughthe south must provide foodstuffs for the needs of other sections and the Allies, or else the day will be lost and destruction overtake us. We can look only to the south to save the north

and west and our Allies. Mr. Hoover has recently stated that the next two months will be the most critical in the food supply of the urging that upon Mr. Hoover's attention last fall, when, misled by the overoptimistic statements of the department of agriculture, he was declaring that there would be an abundance of food, while for two years the Manufacturers' Record had been warning the country that we were walking straight toward the precipice of a the situation is beginning to dawn upon the country. It should have been fully foreseen two years ago. Upon the south, however, rests the supreme task of saving the nation.

The Crops to Grow. Every bushel of corn which this sec tion produces this year will be worth, not measured by dollars and cents, but by power for good, more than any bushel of corn ever raised in the history of the world.

Every bushel of peanuts will increase our supply of food and fats; but while we are urging and stressing the importance of raising more peanuts and more corn, more oats and more hogs, more poultry, more potatoes more cattle and more of everything else which will furnish food to man or beast, we would also stress the importance of an enlarged production of cotton. Another short cotton crop be an international disaster Cotton and peanuts and soy beans are mong the south's great contributions to the world's supply of fats, and the world is verging very close upon star vation for these things.

We beg with all the powers at ou ommand that the seriousness of this situation be realized, and that the south increase its food production no from any narrow point of view of feed ing itself, but from that broader point of view that the south alone can save this nation and our Allies from starvation. The rest of the country is a burden upon the south in thi respect to a greater extent than the south is a burden upon any other par of the land, and the south must carry the burden. It must save the day, i must meet the responsibility which rests upon it to save the nation from starvation and to save our Allies.

It behooves every man in the sout to preach this doctrine, to urge it everywhere and to use the utmos power of the south to increase 'the production of corn, of peanuts and o other foodstuffs as well as of cotton not simply to feed ourselves, but to feed other sections of this country dependent upon the south for food and to help the Allies. To the south alone can these loo

with hope for salvation through this vear's crops.

IN FRENCH LORRAINE.

Americans Shed First Blood World War.

In a communication to the Nation Geographic Society, Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, the distinguished traveler, gives a graphic picture of French Lorraine, that part of France where the first American soldiers, under Genera Pershing fell. A part of the communication has been issued as a war geography bulletin, as follows:

"I entered the French military zon as a war correspondent, equipped with record crops when the facts did not carired my photograph and the facts about my nationality, place of birth magazine affiliation, and residence a corn yield was only a little home and in Paris. It had ushered me larger than the crop of 1912, and the safely past innumerable gendarmes quality of much of that produced in and sentinels on the way to Compelgno the west is so inferior that its feeding and Rheims, even to front-line trenchvalue is much less than the crop of es in Champagne; now it brought me now faces the danger of a famine of most beautiful town in the republic, capital of historic Lorraine.

"A famous Frenchman has called Lorraine 'the most beautiful burial ground in the world.' Flanders is a campaign into every community to consumed at once. This very condi- mud-hole and Champagne is all chalk, ing to the Rhine. The quaint vilneeds to produce at least 1,000,000,000 Christmas toys and the humblest vegetable patch is a garden.

"But there are tombs in every flower-strewn field, for no region on earth has suffered more from fire and sword. All the races of Europe have coveted Lorraine since the days of the Romans. When the kaise waited in the forest with his 10,000 cavalrymen for word from his victor ious army that he might cross the frontier and make a triumphant entry into Nancy, he was but following in the footsteps of earlier barbarians who have swept across the Rhine.

"Nancy, is a little over five miles from the front, and is bombarded by he Boches' most powerful guns, the 380 millimeter, which have a twentymile range. The shells come mainly at night, when there can be no warning. In daylight French aeroplane hover guard over the city to watch for the distant white cloud which heralds the oncoming shell. The tocsin sounds the alarm and the 100,000 inhabitants scurry to the cellars. On every house with a cellar a great cross is painted, the double cross of ancient Lorraine.

"Few people have left town. Trains are running; shops are open. Nancy has her work to do and keeps at 1 doggedly. Also, she houses and feeds refuges, mostly old wome and little children, who have crept over the fields in terror from their cannonaded homes still nearer the German line. The number increases.

"Few cities in Europe are as archi tecturally beautiful as this ancien and fruits and other things which are capital of the Duchy of Lorraine, the Land of Lothair, named after a grandwest, requiring the use of more than son of Charlemagne, united with 200,000 cars to haul the stuff. It also France in 1766. Each of a hundred supplies \$350,000,000 worth of food and gates and facades is worthy a pilfeedstuffs from cotton seed. The south grimage to Nancy. In the cathedral is also producing on its farms the many women in black were praying cotton which runs all the mills of the before lighted candles. The stained entire country. It is supplying \$100,- glass windows were broken and mendhome folk time and again, they had 000,000 worth of peanuts, which are ed with paper. Three houses across becoming of enormous food and oil the street were in ruins. Yet the value, and it supplies all of the cane park nearby was the picture of peace Shafts of sunlight slanted through the chestnut trees and a black-robe "I motored to the barracks on the

mother, and children. With food and stove supplied, this was luxury compared with life in their ruined village out France this winter, there is grea suffering. I fear, in those bleak bar racks in Nancy. "The old women make sandbags fo

the trenches. One told me she had nade 80 in a day. The children attend school, the boys learning trades the girls domestic science, that the may look out for themselves later on war. This is not news. We were as most of them are orphans. An American fund in Paris hopes to send a Christmas present this year to every one of these 2,000 homeless children. I asked them to sing and 50 sad-eyed little ones stood up and piped, "Aux morts pour la Patrie." I ould not keep back the tears. "I talked with a young woman who

was very ill and learned she had been great food famine, and were getting at work in a munition factory in andesperately close to it. The danger of other part of France. I have seen as many as 6,000 women in one of these vast arsenals, and frail girls carrying weights which only strong men should lift. Yet I glory with them in their sacrifice. The women of France have shown us the way. Untrained women who have never before rolled a bandage face unflinchingly th nost grewsome wounds in their hospital service: to release men for the trenches they perform the most menial tasks, such as removing town garbage. Service and unity. This is

the keynote of France. "I left the children playing in the great open square of the barracks and motored back to town. My automobile was driven by a soldier-chauffeur I had just remarked that this was the most perfect weather I had known in France when the tocsin shrilled its warning. The soldier stopped the car, jumped off and help me out and we all bolted for the nearest house with the big Lorraine cross. An old man opened the door and many other people rushed in with us. We had barely reached the celler steps when the first crash came.

"I have never heard anything as minous as the sound of those Titanshells, each crushing out homes and human beings. There were 27 of us in the cellar, our aged host and the soldier the only men. One little boy held a dog in his arms and a in Florence jail; J. E. Stephenson, \$25 girl of ten grasped a cage with a pet canary. "We sat on boxes. There was

light, and over in one corner I saw a keg and a sack, evidently containing water and food; and a pickax. the house be struck! There was an Dorchester jail; John H. Chavis, dishow her baby girl had wakened, as they carried her down to the cellar Holmes, \$100 and costs, and four the night of the last bombardment, looked about and said, sleepily, "Encore! The had Boche!"

"By my wrist watch the shells fell costs and four months in the Richland every seven minutes. The bombardment lasted three-quarters of ar hour, and we remained in the cellar for some time after the last crash. others. We wanted to be sure the French guns had temporarily silenced the foe. In the postoffice, later, I sent home early in January from 1918, and SEVEN PER CENT p had a near-view of a shell of the 380 Camp Jackson, Columbia, where the added to all payments made from the 18T DAY OF MARCH, 1918, and the shell of the 380 will be added to all payments made from the 18T DAY OF MARCH, 1918, to the 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1918,

"When we reached the street, boys rival the planes overhead. Lorrainese children have become accustomed to bombardments.

To Save the Babies .- Every state in the union has been assigned a definite quota of lives to be saved during Children's Year, which will be inaugurated by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor on April 6, the first anniversary of America's en-

try into the great war. In seeking to prevent at least 100,000 of the annual total of 300,000 precentable deaths of children under five years, the Children's Bureau, with the assistance of the 5,000 local committees of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, will carry the urge conservation of life here as a patriotic duty in view of the unavoidable wastage of men abroad incident to war. A national weighing and measuring test will be undertaken first as a sort of "stocktaking" to afford a basis for computing results at the end of

the year. Saving of infant lives will be only one part of the bureau's program. Plans are being made also to protec 30,000,000 children under fifteen against any attempt to relax safeguards child life.

Assignment of definite quotas to each state emphasized the bureau's announcement that each community must bear it full share of responsibility in making the campaign a success. New York and Pennsylvania have the largest quotas among the states, 8,455 and 8,318, respectively, while Nevada has the smallest, sixty.

Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands mourn. -Robert Burns.

the Red Cross organizations of York county. Matter intended for publicaion here should come from a authorized representative of any chap-ter or branch of the organization, and should reach The Enquirer office by Tuesday or Friday night to appear in he issue following.

Courthouse Chapter. Southern division headquarters vise that sweaters and socks are the most needed articles.

Sweaters may be 23 inches long

The head of the sweater should be large enough to enable a man wearing a number 8 hat to slip through it easily. This is important. Sweaters 38 inches in bust.

long, legs and feet not over 4 inche inside. No knots in socks. Wristlets should be 12 inches long

Socks should be knitted of gray

and 3 inches wide. Apply to Mrs. W. B. Moore

Any one wishing enameled, gold plated Red Cross pins or buttons may order the same through Miss Daisy Gist of the badge committee. Price 25 cents.

Margaret A. Gist, Chairman of Publication

It is thought that the sentence Judge H. A. M. Smith, of the federal court at Florence, is imposing for violations of the liquor laws, will tend somewhat to reduce the offenses, the number of which have been steadily growing. The sentences are getting more severe each term, and the man who is caught hereafter will find tha practice is rather a dangerous one. The grand jury returned thirty-three additional true bills, Thursday, making a total for the term of 80. The following cases of transporting liquor have been disposed of: R. F. Hewitt \$200 and costs, and 60 days in Richland fail: John Stroud, \$300 and costs and six months in Charleston jail; W. B. Exley, \$100 and costs, and 30 days and costs and 20 days in Richland jail; Earl Anderson, 15 days in Florence fail: Henry Carter, five months in Charleston jail; Elliott Roberson, five months in Charleston county jail; Gabriel Barnwell, three months in How, I wondered, could we dig our Richland jail; Albert Gamble, distillway out with that one pickax, should ing, \$200 and costs, and 40 days in agonized expression on the faces of tilling, \$300 and costs, and one year in some of the women whose children the Atlanta federal prison. The folvere not with them. Madame Mirman lowing sentences were passed on those tried to lighten the strain by telling guilty of selling whisky within five miles of an army camp: Carrie

Following the sensational charges Following the sensational charges lodged at the war department by day ONE PER CENT penalty will be Congressman Sam R. Sells, of Tennessee, that the body of Private Carben of JANUARY, 1918, and TWO which sounded much nearer than the Congressman Sam R. Sells, of Tennessee, that the body of Private Carben PER A. Keick, 316th field artiflery, was but not as pointed nor as graceful tially wasned and the same time and the same and lain, has recommended that First accordance with law.

For the convenience of taxpayers I vere already flying kites, hoping to Lieut. Alfred V. Solomon be courtmartialed, that Maj. T. J. Leary, M. C., now on leave, be not permitted to reassume command of the base hospital, and that Lieut. Col. W. H. Gibson, now division quartermaster of the 81st above division, be informed of his error and

30 days by the department of justice. for laxity in enforcing liquor and vice laws around military camps at Rock Island. Attorney General Gregory made the announcement. The investigation into conditions at Rock Island was made secretly in person by Attorney General Gregory and John L. O'Brien, of the department of justice.

OUR ACCURACY QUALITY SERVICE GIVE YOU

"WELL FITTED GLASSES"

T. A. W. ELMGREN OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN 1207 Hampton St.,

Columbia, South Carolina

FOR SALE

77 ACRES of land, a part of the Col. Allison old home place, one mile north of Tirzah, S. C. About 25 acres in cultivation, about 20 acres in pasture. About 75,000 feet of saw timber. Adjoining land of John Campbell, William Horn and others. For further particulars, apply to J. F. ALLISON, King's Mountain, N. C.

Bank president prefers Buckeye Hulls

Mr. D. W. Gaston, President of the First National Bank, Aiken, S. C., feeds Buckeye Hulls to his steers and milch cows. He says that he expects to continue to use them as he considers them superior to old style hulls. The most successful owners of live stock in every se the advantages and economy of feeding

They readily see that Buckeye Hulls, being 100 percent roughage and selling at several dollars per ton less than old style hulls, are much better value. So long as you get more real roughage to the ton and every ton costs less, why should you buy anything but Buckeye Hulls? Get a ton. See how much farther they go and how much money they save you.

To secure the best results and to develop the ensilege oder, wet the hulls thoroughly twelve hours before feeding. It is easy to do this by wetting them down night and merning for the nest feeding. If at any time this cannot be done, wet down at least thirty minutes. If you prefer to feed the hulls dry, use only half as much by bulk as of old style hulls. **Book of Mixed Feeds Free**

Dept. K The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. Dept. K ale Anguela Circulagion Charlette Conserved Jackson (Alle Back Moren Mor

Sewing for the Soldiers FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, and especially the Food Administration, is urging Farmers and Truckers and Gardners all over the country to do their utmost this year in growing food crops of every description. It is believed that the demand for foodstuffs will far exceed the supply. It is there-

will far exceed the supply. It is there-fore UP TO EVERY ONE who can to PRODUCE MORE FOOD than was produced last year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK Is ready to HELP YOU in every way that a Bank can help you to grow big-ger acreages of Food Crops and Grow Better Crops. This Bank, connected as it is, with Federal Reserve Bank Sys-tem, is in position to finance your le-citimate requirements and stands algitimate requirements and stands al-ways ready to HELP YOU. Tell US Your Needs.

J. S. HARTNESS, Cashier.

white or undaveled wool, feet being 11 and 12 inches long, legs 14 inches Stoves and Ranges

COOKING RANGE-

WE JUST WANT to suggest to our Customers and Friends, at least to those who anticipate COOK STOVE or

DO IT NOW. These articles are steadily advancing—they'll certainly be higher within 30 to 60 days than they are now. to 60 days than they are now. We have a good selection of Ranges and Stoves in stock and you can probably save money by BUYING QUICK. HEATERS-

YES, we have quite a stock of Heating Stoves, for Wood and for Coal, and it is a fact that a Stove is more economical than an open fire-place or grate.

M. L. FORD ed Undertakers and Embalmers CLOVER. · · 8. C.

Composition Roofing

THAT OUTHOUSE, Barn or other ouliding on your premises that is in need of a New Roof, can be cheaply overed and thoroughly protected with a First-Class COMPOSITION ROOF. We have that kind—First-Class in Quality—in One, Two and Three Ply grades. This Composition Roofing is an ideal roofing material for outbuildings—it lasts well, is easily put on and the expense is much less than tin or over good splices. the expense is much less than tin o even good shingles. The time to apply a new roof is before it rains LUMBER, ETC.

When you need anything in LUM-BER or LUMBER PRODUCTS, re-member US. We always carry a line of almost everything in Rough, and of almost everything in Rough, a Dressed Lumber of all kinds as was Shingles, Laths, Lime, Ceme Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Stains, etc.

JNO. R. LOGAN

C. LOGAN MOORE, Manager.

TAX NOTICE-1917 Office of the County Tressurer of York

County. York, S. C., Sept. 17, 1917. months in the Dillon jail: B. M. Murray, \$50 and costs and four months in Richland jail: — Joseph, \$50 and costs and four months in the Richland jail: — Doseph, \$50 and costs and four months in the Richland jail.

OTICE is hereby given that the TAX BOOKS for York County will be opened on MONDAY, the 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1917, and remain open until the 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1917, for the collection

will attend the following places on the days named:
And at York from Monday, November 19th, until Monday, the 31st day of December, 1917, after which date the penalties will attach as stated

division, be informed of his error and fault in the premises.

John E. Dougherty, assistant United States attorney, and Deputy United States Marshal Williams of Rock Island, Ill., have been suspended for Note-The Tax Books are made up

Real Estate

SOME REAL BARGAINS The Parish Place-Sold.

The Finley Place-Of 1971-2 acres:

about 3 miles from Smyrna. Practi-cally all woodland. Let the wood pay for the place, and have the land fre The Jno. B. Plaxco (Dobson) Place of 117 acres. This land lies right at town; has 10-room dwelling; large

barn, etc. It will pay you to see me The M. C. Willis, Jr. Tract-of 27 acres. This land lies near town, and has 41-2 acres of alfalfa. See me at once if you want a Bargain. Lots of Other Bargains, Both in Farms and Town Property.

GARDENING TIME

Loans Arranged for Farm Lands.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS

REAL ESTATE BROKER 204, First National Bank Building

SEE ME FOR YOUR SEED. I have the D. M. FERRY line of seeds, which are reliable and dependable. All sorts. Buy Onion Sets Now. I have them-

GROCERY STOCK COMPLETE. It is always complete. You can always find something good to eat here For your dinner, I have Cabbage, Tur-nips, Potatoes, Beans.

Peck, \$1.00; Postpaid, Peck, \$1.25.

TURN YOUR FARM PRODUCTS INTO MONEY NOW-

I pay \$2.25 to \$3.50 a bushel for your Peas; \$2.00 for Corn Seed. Better see me at once. Some decline in Pea mar-ket—may go lower. The above prices are good for two weeks only. J. D. HOPE - SHARON - . S. C. --

Torpedoed and Sunk

We see this in almost every paper we pick up. While the ships go down, Prices continue to go up.

In both cases it seems a very hard problem to control—the going down of one and the rise in the other. But, what we started to say is, That

WE HAVE ALMOST A COM-PLETE LINE OF HARDWARE At very moderate prices, when you take everything into consideration, and we will be glad to have YOU call upon US for YOUR wants.

SEE US for Wire, Reefing, Plows and Points, Shovels and all Farming Tools.

York Hardware Co.